WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1888.

Amusements To-day. Academy of Busic C nort. 338 P. M. Accdemy of Ben gn. Art Loss Excellent. Bijon Opera Busics. Orphes ant Envylles. 5P. M. Casino-The Berger North. 5 P. M. Daly's Theater-Gills and Boys. 1 and 535 P. M. Grand Op on House - The I've Orphans. Sand SP, M. Haverly's Non-Frontiero Minst et Theatre, San on Squa e Theatre Delmer's Daughters. 8:30 F Madison Ngun e Theatre Delmer Daughters Rde P. Beder polition Opera Money Dun Govanni. S.P. M. New Poth I Bedere — The Princes Chuck. Janus P. M. Nishan Gorden — Exceller. Janus S.P. M. Pempler. I Benter — The Silver Ring. Janus S.P. M. Stundard Theatre — Extrella. S.P. M. Stor Theatre-King Lear SP M. Theatre Combigue-Cordelias applications \*P. M. I halls Theatre-Lumpart Variety, \*P. M. Fony Pan or's Theatre-Variety, \*P. M. Liston Square Theatre-Storm Besten, 4 P. M. Wallrek's Theatre-Tue Road to Ruin, 8 P. M. 2d Av. Theater-A Paristan Romanos, 2 and a P. M.

troversy, Some 206 members refused to say anything of the kind, and it Subscription by Mail-Post Paid. DATLY, Per Month..... THE BUN, New York City.

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#### The Idea Remains Forever.

Our valued contemporary the St. Louis Republican propounds a notion which we think erropeous. "Mr. TILDEN." says that journal, "represented an idea in national affairs that retires with his figure."

The most conspicuous idea represented by Mr. TILDEN was reform in the Federal Government.

The vitality of that issue cannot be destroyed so long as the Republican party remains in nower

### The Greatest of Political Issues.

Against some imputations a decent man may be ashamed to defend himself; but there is one which has often been repeated, and which it may be worth while to contradict.

"THE SUN," says the Courier-Journal, "seems to think that the offices are alone worth fighting for." This means that because we are not willing to limit the programme of the Democracy to the single and exclusive subject of the tariff, we can have no purpose in trying to turn out the Republicans but to get offices for Democrats.

In 1876 and in 1880, under the lead of Mr. TILDEN and Gen. HANCOCK, the Democracy endeavored to turn out the Republicans, and was there nothing then in the demand for reform but a desire for offices?

Of course, every public man must speak for himself, and so must every public journal; but on behalf of the real Democracy we protest that the struggle of 1876 and the struggle of 1880 were not for offices, but for principles. The reform of the Government is not only a real issue, but is far grander and more important than the reform of the tariff.

Here is a communication upon the tiptop topic of the day, which we have just received: "Siz: Are not your exhortations to the new Speaker a little too pittiess in their logic? Would it not be consistent to lower the tariff slightly this year, and so on. provided there is not any dissembling of the ultimate goal, which is the nearest approach to absolute free rade which the necessities of the Government will permit! Must all protective duties be removed at one sweep! Respectfully, ALBANY, Dec. 10."

We beg our correspondent to observe that we have not addressed any exhortations whatever to the new Speaker. He has been not to advise him what he ought to do, but to expound his acts when done.

We do not wish to embarrass anybody in the discharge of a public duty by the applisation of extra-pitiless logic, but we have a right to demand that men shall not pretend to be what they are not, and shall not pretend to establish a certain positive line of policy when all the while they are laboring to establish something very different.

If we are to have a tariff for revenue only, there must be no protection in it. It is much more simple and easy to make a tariff of which this celebrated phrase shall be an exact and faithful description, than to make a protective tariff; and when a set of statesmen obtain possession of one of the most important branches of the Government upon the loud acclaim that their one supreme purpose, their panacea for all political ills, and the one reform which intelligent Democrats ought to aim at is a tariff for revenue only, it becomes our duty to hold them rigorously to their word. Let them make such a tariff, and we will applaud them; but if they make a tariff with protection in it, we have a right either to question their sincerity or to doubt their understanding.

For our part, we do not wish to remove all protective duties at one sweep; far from it. But we are not now considering what in our judgment would be most advisable for the country; we are dealing with a body of gentlemen who have got into power through a certain cry, and we are simply asking that they shall carry out in power the promise through which they gained their elevation.

All that we contend for is fair dealing and honest action: If you are in favor of a tariff for revenue only, make such a tariff. But if, after all, when the responsibility is laid upon you, you make a protective tariff, do not expect that the fact will pass without the appreclation of intelligent observers.

# France Willing to Pace War.

The outcome of the dobate in the French Chamber on the Tonquin appropriations seems on the face of things to prove tha France is ready to bear any burdens entailed by a war with China sooner than consent to a partition of the Red er delta on the lines proposed the Marquis TSENG. Such a division of territory having been proclaimed the utmost limit of the concessions which the Pekin Gevernment was prepared to make, it is hard to see how a collision between the French troops under Admiral COURBET and the Chinese soldiers stationed at Bacninh and Sontay can now be prevented. We continue, however, to receive the most contradictory reports respecting orders given to the commander of the expeditionary force. We were told, for instance, the other day that the at tack upon the keys of the Songkoi region was to be begun on Dec. 5, while yesterday we were informed that, notwithstanding the vote of confidence in the Ministry, Admiral COURSET had been directed to await further

offenders committed for trial was 54,000; in England alone 24,000. Now the correspondinstructions before taking any decisive action The fact is that if the attitude of the ing figures are: United Kingdom, 22,000, and Chamber on Monday be closely examined, it | England, 15,960. Changes in the law as to will be found much less reassuring to the | commitments undoubtedly account for some

present Ministry than would at first sight be of this great decrease, but not for enough of thought. It is true that even M. CLEMEN-It to invalidate the truth of the assertion that CRAU disclaimed any purpose of abandonserious crime has much decreased during the ng the soldiers who had been sent last half century. Since 1849, with a conto Tonquin, but such a construction stantly increasing population, there has been an absolute decline in the amount of pauwould naturally be put on a refusal to grant the appropriation demanded, perism. Finally, in 1831 the number of depositors in savings banks was 429,000, as and it is not surprising that only 146 Depuagainst 4,140,000 in 1881; the amount of deties, drawn from the extreme Left and the more radical section of the Republican posits in 1831 was \$68,595,000, as against Union, should have been willing to vote \$401,670,000 in 1881. against the Credita bill. The Government, accordingly, was able to carry that measure by the overwhelming majority of 245. But when, encouraged by this success, it insisted on an explicit declaration of confidence, the result was much less satisfactory. The motion framed by M. PAUL BERT virtually called upon the Deputies to say that they not only recognize the necessity of supporting Prench troops against a foreign enemy, but

would have needed but a change of 55 votes to overthrow the Cabinet. If the

reception of the BERT proposal be compared

with the victory won by M. FERRY at the be-

ginning of the session, it will be seen that he has lost ground, and that the rumors of his

approaching downfall, owing to the deepen-

are not without foundation.

ng dissatisfaction with his foreign policy,

Meanwhile, however, the actual result

of the parliamentary battle over the appro-

printions will, of course, be viewed in Pekin

as a ratification of the uncompromising pol-

icy pursued by the FERRY Cabinet. The

Council of Mandarins will, therefore, now

feel themselves called upon to prepare for

war in earnest, unless, indeed, they have

from the beginning been merely playing a game of brag. We shall be

surprised if a country which showed so bold

a front in the matter of reasserting its su-

premacy over the province of Ili in Central

Asia, should now swallow its positive and

relterated declarations in regard to Ton-

quin, and pusilfanimously yield to a far less

Progress a Reality.

As an offset to the recent pictures of the

leplorable condition of the poor of London

we have now an elaborate paper, read in that

of figures, that the prosperity of the work-

ers of England has enormously increased

figures to show that meantime the purchas-

ing power of money, except as regards house

According to his statistics, the English

fifty years from 50 to 100 per cent. in money

return, and meantime the hours of labor

have decreased by about 20 per cent. The

whole conditions of modern labor, too, re-

quire more skill than the conditions of fifty

years ago, so that there is more labor rela

tively at the higher wages than used to be

the case. It may be true that the worker

does as much during his present shorter

working day of the past, but he gains more

leisure, Mr. GIFFEN says, and that is what

On the whole, Mr. GIFFEN contends, the

years ago, while there are now many new

things which can be bought at a low price

ail. Within the last ten years especially

thanks to the farmers of the United States

the average price of wheat in England has

with the ten years from 1837 to 1846. More-

over, before free trade in food products, the

fluctuations in the price of wheat from year

to year were occasionally so great that the

workman saw bread rise to a point which

meant to him starvation. "Periodic starva

tion," says Mr. GIFFEN, "was, in fact, the

condition of the masses of workingmen

throughout the kingdom fifty years ago,"

During the last half century sugar and

such articles have largely declined in price,

and the present consumption of sugar and

tea in England is four times what it was forty

years ago. "There could be no better evi-

dence of diffused well-being among the

masses," concludes Mr. GIFFEN. Clothing

is also cheaper than it used to be, and the

which has increased in price is meat. But

fifty years ago meat was not an article of the

workman's diet, as it has since become. For-

merly the only meat he consumed was pork

-bacon and hams; and of these the quantity

now imported is nearly equal to the esti

mated consumption among the English

House rents have undoubtedly much in-

creased. They are now at least fifty per

cent, higher than they were a half century

since. In spite of this increase, however, the

workman, because of his greater wages and

the diminished cost of bread, has a larger

expenditure. Mr. GIPPEN contends, fur-

ther, that the houses are better, and that the

increased rent is merely the higher price for

In proof of the improved condition of the

working people he cites various social statis-

ties. As compared with the rates upon which

Dr. FARR'S famous life tables were based,

rates obtained in the years 1841-45, during

the last five years the average of human life

in England has increased from 39.9 years to

41.9 years, a gain of two years. By far the

larger proportion of this increased duration

of life is lived at useful ages, and not at the

dependent ages of childhood and old age. No

such change could have taken place, Mr.

GIFFEN argues, without a great increase in

the vitality of the people. "Not only have

fewer died, but the masses who have lived

must have been healthier and suffered less

from sickness than they did. From the na-

ture of the figures, also, the improvement

must have been among the masses, and not

among a select class whose figures threw up

the average." Besides, this gain has fol-

lowed an amelioration of the condition of the

working people, which has only lately been

effected and partially applied. A greater

gain may be expected when the lives of all

birth under the improved conditions.

who are living have been passed from their

The amount per head of population of im-

ported food consumed vastly increased be-

tween 1840 and 1881. In 1851 the children in

everage attendance at schools aided by Par-

liamentary grants numbered 239,000 for Eng-

numbers were respectively 2,863,000 and

410,000. "The children of the masses," says

Mr. GIFFEN, "are now obtaining a good edu-

cation all round, whereas fifty years ago the

comparatively poor one."

nasses had either no education at all or a

In 1839, with a population little more than

half what it is now, the number of criminal

land, and 32,000 for Scotland; in 1881 th

margin than he had before for miscellaneous

working classes fifty years ago.

a superior article.

while during the last twenty years

fluctuations of wheat have been slight,

he has always fought for.

rent and meat, has not diminished.

inngerous enemy than Russia

From these statistics Mr. GIFFEN argues that "in longer life, in increased consumption of the chief commodities they use, in better education, in greater freedom from crime and pauperism, and in increased savings, the masses of the people are immensely better off than they were fifty years ago." 'Discontent with the present," he adds, should not make us forget that things have been much worse." that they approve the whole course of the Ministry with regard to the Tonquin con-

Mr. Schurz and the Evening Post. Mr. Cant. Scarrenz's retirement from the Evening Post affords another proof of the difficulty of conducting a newspaper by an

editorial council. There were two editors of the Evening Post bosides Mr. SCHURZ himself, or three in all; and it appears from what he told our reporter, that the intellectual energies of this professional combination were not only expended in the composition of leading articles, but were taxed also in disputes over the policy of their journal touching grave public questions. They thus each performed double work of a very exhausting kind. Besides writing, they had to make themselves ready for debates in the council room over the positions proper for so important an organ of public opinion. We cannot blame them if under such circumstances they approached their literary task with a sense of fatigue which detracted from the

vivacity of their articles. Moreover, when a paper is edited by three men, any one of them is always likely to be outvoted by his associates. They can make it impossible for him to advocate his own views in his own paper, and can take positions which are contrary to his convictions and opposed to what he believes the welfare of the journal requires. Yet he is held responsible by the public for what is said.

It is not surprising that Mr. CARL SCHURZ made haste to get out of the box in which he found himself. But in what an unforcity last month by Mr. ROBERT GIFFEN, an English statistician of high reputation, in tunate position his retirement leaves the remaining editors! There are only two of which he argues, with the aid of a great mass them, and who is to decide when they disagree? An argument between two determined men about matters of opinion merely, within fifty years. Mr. GIFFEN also presents is always likely to be tiresome, and may never be concluded; but such an argument conducted between two editors while the printers are awaiting its conclusion, so that workman has gained in round figures during the paper may be published, must be both exasperating to the disputants and injurious to the business prosperity of the enterprise.

Two remedies for the evil are, however, available. Instead of writing articles, th editors of the Eccning Post might daily hold a debate on the questions they wish to discuss, and then publish a stenographic report of their arguments. Or each might write his individual views and sign them. Either would be a novelty in journalism.

hours of labor as he did during the longer If the Evening Post had adopted either plan, it might have retained the valuable services of Mr. CARL SCHURZ; and if either should be adopted now differences of opinion sovereign goes as far as it did forty or fifty between Mr. WHITE and Mr. GODKIN which might possibly lead to heartburnings, would be altogether avoided, because they both would have a show. Very likely considerable which could not then have been bought at public interest might be excited if Mr. WHITE should reply to the utterances of Mr. GoD-KIN, and Mr. GODKIN should undertake to smash the arguments of Mr. WHITE. largely declined, especially as compared

Unless some such plan as one or the other of those we have indicated is adopted, a newspaper must have one responsible editor, and only one, who shall conduct the debates as to its policy in the secret chambers of his own interior consciousness.

# The Question.

"The free trade Democrats," says the ing the issue boldly, and must win or lose on that issue." That is as it should be. If the tariff is to be the Issue, there must be no de ception about it, no double dealing, no retreat from the one high standard. Shall we have a tariff for revenue or a tariff

that countenances protection? This is now the question of the hour; and let us have it settled, fully, fairly, without only article much interesting the workman | trick and without evasion.

# A Truly Consistent Statesman.

The Hon. FRANK HURD, as we learn from he Chicago Tribiosc, will ask in this session of Congress for "free salt, free sugar, free lumber, free barbed wire, free copper."

Mr. HURD is a free trader in earnest, and has sometimes been regarded as a crank by more timorous politicians. But he is worthy of the respect that is due to all fearless and consistent thinkers.

Mr. HUED believes in a tariff for revenue only; and he makes no compromise with the doctrine of protection.

Our esteemed contemporary, the Chicago Tribune, thinks that when the new Speaker appoints Mr. Holman to some unimportant place upon an unimportant committee THE SUN will pe greatly diseatisfied with the fact. Not a all. We regard the appointment to committees in Congress with a lack of interest that an average Chicago journalist may be enirely unable to understand. What difference loes it make to Mr. Holman whether he is put in one place or another? His great and poer eas services to the American people have been due to his own genius and fidelity, and not t the accident of his being a member of any particular committee of the House. The su true of Mr. RANDALL and Mr. Cox. If th Speaker should leave them off entirely, would they have any occasion to complain, or would they be paratyzed and rendered unfit for duty thereby? Not at all. Let the Speaker make up his committees to suit himself. Men like Hor MAN shine all the brighter when they are neglected by the great and powerful.

Punch's plan for preventing railroad accidents by compelling the directors to ride on the cowcatcher was tried in a modified form on the bridge, but without success. The car load of trustees in coming to New York experienced the sensation of the grip losing its hold, and the car rushing back to the starting place while another car was rapidly approach ing it on the same track. Signals were tardily responded to; there was a collision and the at-tendant excitement. Nobody was hurt. We congratulate the gentlemen on the rare opportunity they enjoyed for studying the phenomena of railroad accidents without more serious result than a little shock to the nerves.

The Campbellite or Christian Church, which was chiefly built up by ALEXANDER CAMPBELL'S skill and power as a public debater, evidently still keeps alive the spirit of its founder. In Missouri, where it numbers sixty thousand communicants, there have recently been some ery interesting public discussions of the Church's creed. One of these joint debates was held in Centralia last week. The disputants were the Rev. O. A. Carr Christian, and the Rev. G. M. TROMPSON, Baptist. They took opposite sides on the question of the absolute saving power of baptism. The debate lasted for three days, and was listened to by big audionoes. Hymns were sung with great fervor

before each speech, and courtery and good no the disputants shook hands and the audience whole proceeding but perhaps after all it is better than long-range poking of sly innuendoes at other denominations, as is sometime done in our city pulpits.

The predicted retaliatory legislation of Congress to avenue the exclusion by some European countries of the American hog has been initiated in Mr. HENDERSON's bill. This empowers the President, during the recess of Congress, to prohibit the importation of articles injurious to the public health from coun-tries which on the same ground keep out American products. The retaliation thus proposed is frank and unmistakable; but the diseretion lodged with the President, without mention of any specific articles of offence might create some trouble in trade if suddenly exercised. France has just guarded against this proposed legislation by recalling her edicts against American pork.

Mr. JOHN MILTON FORBES of Milton and Naushon, Massachusette, wants to be Chair-man of the Republican National Committee, and has begun to appeal to the stomachs of his colleagues. He gave a dinner at the Arlington, in Washington, last night, and it is safe to say that all his guests came away full of friendship and wine, and enthusiastic about his canvass and canvasbacks. Formes is not a great man, but he is a good man to dine and to dine with. The remarkable action, or rather want of action, which the Massachusetts delegation showed at the Cincinnati Convention in 1876 was largely due to Fornes. It was the most "respectable" delegation which ever represented Massachusetts, but the usual opinion that it suffered from "too much brains anditoo little whiskey" is not correct. Too much Fornes was the difficulty.

Whenever it was proposed that the delegation should do something for Barstow and the country, Formes would come to the front and in-ist that the delegation should do nothing till it encompassed a good dinner. The delegation always took the dinner, and no action.

It remains to be seen whether the National Republican Committee will follow the example of LOWILL FRISHE HOAR ERENEZER ROCK. wood Hoan, and the other illustrious Massachusetts Republicans who dined and dawdled at Cincinnati. At any rate, there will be a plenty of good fare at Washington while

According to a Washington despatch, Mr. BLAINE is "especially annoyed that some people should insist that his letter about the Treasury surplus distribution was in any way a bid for the Presidency, an office which, he insists, he would not take under any circumstances." An irritable spirit does not become the Philosopher and Sage, but some allowance should b made for Mr. BLAINE, who is new in the rôle. It ought not to be expected that he would reach the heights of Philosophy at a single bound.

One of the Coney Island railroads puts in a bid for that popular resort as the place for the Republican National Convention. This is an improvementon the Brooklyn Eagle's scheme for a wigwam in Prospect Park, and on the Sunday school idea of Chautauqua; but the name is not high sounding. It is the practice. during a campaign, to designate a convention by the name of the place in which it was held. The Coney Island Convention" would not do at all. Saratoga is far better.

### The Palace of a Rich New Yorker.

From the Chiongo Tribune. New York, Dec. 5.-Probably the largest private house ever built in New York, and certainly the finest going up during this decade, is that which is being erected by the Tiffanys near Central Park, on Madison avenue and Seventy second street. It is 100 feet square and 120 feet high to the ridge. The walls are now up to the cornice. It is to be occupied by Charles Tiffsny, the jeweller, and his son, Louis C., the decorator, and son-incost furnished some \$400,000, besides the lot, and the its artistic decoration. This, however, is not yet begun so I can speak only of the form of the mansio

are of brick of a peculiar form, manufactured specially for the purpose at Perth Amboy. Each brick is four inches wide, one and a half luches thick, and thirteen inches long, and of the color and texture of fire brick. In the centre of the building is a payed court thirty feet square, open to the sky, the various stories being ranged around it, and lighted from it, after the manner of European palaces. This court will be approached by a driveway forty feet long from the street, passing through an arched portal under the middle of the front of the house. The ground floor has twenty-two rooms, and these, excepting the large billiard room, are all as signed to the servants and to storage. In French and Italian balaces the servants are put on the ground floor and in the choice rooms on the street, so us to take the brunt of the first attack whenever a revolution happens to break out; but I suppose the Tiffany arrangemen was dictated by convenience; for, as there is to be a passenger clevator constantly running, the lower floo will be really the least desirable of all.

The first and second floors up will be occupied by Mr. Charles Tiffany and his family (twenty rooms), and the supert dining room will run up through both floors. The third floor and the mezzanine half floor above it will be the residence of Mr. Mitchell and family; and the fourth floor and attic will be the home of Louis C Tiffany. The attic will be wholly appropriated by Mr Tiffany for his studio, and a royal room it will be-fifty feet square and fifty feet high, opening on the south through a great mullioned window, twenty four feet by fifteen, and receiving a splendid north light on the opposite side by another window nearly as large. The great chimney runs up through the middle of the studio, and around this there will be four fireplaces, one opening each way into the room, where, in winter, four fires can e kept burning all at once.

The front of the building is not aligned with the side walk, but it is irregular, a projecting round tower on the corner being an imposing feature. The windows presont to the street a horizontal appearance rather than vertical, as several are grouped together here and there, and divided by solid mullions of trick. The panes will e some five feet square.

There is only one mistake about this magnificent palace there will be no green grass or trees about it. It is the same mistake that Stewart made and Vanderbilt copied. I wonder why some millionaire doesn't build in the middle of a square, or at least half a square, of land, with the house in the centre of a garden

# Mr. Randall (a be Chairman of the Commit-tee on Appropriations.

WASHINGTON, Doc. 11.-Mr. Bandall will be appointed Chairman of the Committee on Appropria tions. No other name has been considered in competi

# From the Bucketter Democrat and Chronicle.

If the moderate protection Democrats should entrol the next National Convention, they could not change the issue made by the election of Carlinle. Lord Coleridge will Not Write a Book.

Lord Coleridge, in a letter from London to fr. Elliott F. Shepard, thus disposes of the report that is was about to write a volume on America. was about to write a volume on America. "To morrow Mr. (Hadisone bis asked binnelf to dine
ith us, and we shall have, I know a great door of
mercean talk toge teer. He is very maximum to the teer
as should write a really good and not heater book about
our becole. If only the Tocqueriles could be had for
reaking monely could possibly to better. But they
should I for my party strike From mitempting any
ing even so serious as a mazzame writer, and the only
reson I can singgest to do it its Good an South, who is
all an American, and is a most sphendid writer of lingtin. itsi. The fact is, my dear Shepard, you and your friends specied the my I and I have such very thee people, and was so very kindly treated, that I am sure my view of Adistrica is not compiler. These carried is fifty five midding of such their and women as I saw, and people berr would say that the kindleres and generally of your people had increasing the kindleres and generally of your people had increasing the kindleres and generally of your people had increasing the kindleres and generally of your people had increasing the kindleres and generally of your people had increasing the kindleres and generally of your people had increasing the kindleres and generally of your people had increased in the kindleres and generally of the people in the people

George II. Butler Not in the Workhouse. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I must neous report regarding my present condition and wherenboute. An extract from a Washington letter refers to
Ains lione Prince and her dead and inving admires,
and electricity adds that I am 'in the workhouse drop,
but it the thing of the state of the workhouse drop,
but it is any man of task. I admire those brings of
beauty and talent quite as much see a man should permit
littled to minite amother means when I completionly
don't that I am or that I ever was, in the workhouse.

Before I returned from Montana, where the climate
don't sare with me and I didn't agree thit kafor ten
lett's I have been an it didn't agree thit kafor ten
lett's I have been an it didn't agree thit kafor ten
lett's I have been an it didn't agree this in my selflett. I have been an it in the first green and the formation of
lett's I have been an it is for see dronk, may get
and, but been wast to if my will power as going
ding. In this, and the means alm in the first an a will
have can be never all we mountaints I first, an a will
hove can be never all we mountaints. I then to remain
hers until I raise a new one.

THE WISDOM OF A PATRIOT.

Few Characteratic Usterances of Me From the Congressional Record of Various Dates. I would rather see the Government cramped

or means than a full Treasury open for pillage

The tax on tobacco is one which affects an absolute necessity of human life. There is no se in talking of it simply as a luxury, as a thing that may be dispensed with. Tobacc may be injurious to the human system, and all that but it is a soluce to the poor as well as a consolation to labor, and, indeed, to men under all conditions of life.

Lavish appropriations are the fountain and ources of a corrupted public service.

High salaries, well-paid sinecures and the tempting "contingencies" corrupt and poison the life blood of the civil service, inspire venal and dishonest motives for entering the public service and a feverish and debasing struggle

Government is to be administered as a sacred rust for the common and equal benefit of the whole people.

No man should be recognized by public opinon as having any claim upon public office uness the service is actually required and his meritans a man and a citizen fit him for the

Great isolated institutions fostered by Government belong to the old ideas of government. not to the new.

To my mind nothing contributes so much to the real ornament of a public edifice as simplicity in its architecture. The attempts at embellishment do not embellish a public edifice which represents, or ought to represent, the dignity, simplicity, and solidity of a Government of the people.

Even parsimony in Governments is better ban that lavish expenditure should create the lishonoring sentiment that the public treasure s the prize for partisan venality and advantage

Every department of the Government is more Meient when it is made purer and stronger by he withdrawal of the incentives to corrupt nethods to reach official spoils.

Gentlemen have discussed the question of the forests as if it were a cold question of dolars and cents; as if the question of health, of climate, of overflowed rivers, of submerged owns and villages, was a subject foreign to the consideration of an American Congress. In the preservation of those forests every man, woman, and child in America for generations to come is and will be interested. This should not be determined as a mere question of dollars and cents, or as a question of allowing a few men in Maine, in Michigan, in Mississippi, and perhaps in Texas, to get rich at the expense of the whole country, not simply in a monetary point of view, but at the expense of the salubrity of your climate and the even and proper flow of your rivers.

The enlargement of Government salaries be yond what is moderate and reasonable in comparison with similar employments in civil life does not tend even to secure integrity or officiency in the public service. The whole history of this Government and the history of every State in the Union demonstrate the soundness of that proposition.

Not one dollar should be appropriated from the Treasury beyond the severe necessities of the public service to tempt the unscrupulous and the renal.

## AMUSEMENTS.

Mr. and Mrs. Househel's Second Vocal Re-

It is a very rare thing to find two vocalists who have sufficient versatility and talent to hold the delighted attention of an audience for an evening without any other aid than such as their own accomplishments furnish. Concerts of this kind are apt to be coloriess and monotonous. But Mr. and Mrs. Henschel have the rare combination of qualities that enables them to fill a musical evening with pleasure though the sole changes in the form of entertaloment are that first one sings and then the other, and then both together while Mr. Henschel is always the accompanist. If there were not great variety in the music sung and great skill in the way in which it is rendered such a concert would certainly

sung and great skill in the way in which it is rendered, such a concert would certainly become tectious. That of last evening was the furthest possible from this; it was in truth replate with interest in every part, leaving it difficult for the hearer to decide whether most to admire the line manly quality of Mr. Henschel's voice, the unaffected simplicity of his style, and the line sympathy that enabled him to bring out so clearly the meaning of the composers, or the purity, sweatness, and freshness of his wife's lovely voice, and her grace of manner, as simple, straightforward, and unaffected as that of her bushand.

Isanging as the selections did over so wide a field, for there were in all no less than twenty-one pieces upon the programme, the singers were necessarily taken into accertal foreign languages. That ur, Henschel's German and Mrs. Henschel's English should be irreproachable goes without saying but that they should both possess so pure a French accent and that their findian should be so perfect was not a little to their credit, for very few Americans and Garmans have it in their power to sing French well. Not the least enjoyable part of the concert was in the accompaniments of Mr. Henschel's His well known that he is an equally skilful pianist as yecalist, and this skill enables him to make the accempaniments a feature of the evening's entertainment.

The audience was a large one and very enthusiastic one, especially over Carossimi's "Vittoria." Bubinste, "s Der Asra," Schumann's Greendiers," and five folds songs of flenschel's own contestion. We can only hope that some good east viet will low these artists this way again at no very future day.

# " Litrella" at the Standard.

Mossra Walte, Parke and Luscombe Searelie are two gentlemen who labor under the pleasing delusion that they have written and composed an "original comic" opera. As it is said to be the reigning London success. seems that the English public shares this delusion. But it fell, for the most part, rather coldly upon the Stanfard Theatre audience last night. We have heard lately so many good comic operas here, that any new work is subjected to very critical comparisons.

The libratio of "Estrolla" is an extremely dull affar, its claim to comedy being based on sundry smatoncishly silly or downright vulgar scenes, like, for instance, the kissing duet in act second. act second.

The score is carefully and musically written, but lacks spirit and grace, busides originality.

Taking libratio and music together, the opera

Taking libratio and music together, the opera wants dest and go.

The work was presented with a cast which, though including some good nuterial, did not rise above medicerity. But then a brilliant performance of a dull work is hardly within the range of probabilities. Miss Rice, however, managed to raise a subordinate part above the general level of dulness by her grace and vivacity.

The opera was in parts picturesquely mounted. It is haid in Venice of the The opera was in parts picturesquely mounted. It is laid in Venice at the time of the Renaissance. The costumes were now and fitting—very fitting.

# Nominations by the President.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.-The President sent Albert U Wyman of Nebrasks, to be Treasurer of the inited States.
Edward O. Graves of New York, to be Assistant Treas. urer of the United States. Walter Evans of Kentucky, to be Commissioner of In ternal Revenue

Bestsmin Butterworth of Ohio, to be Commissioner of
Pateitts

win H Nevin Jr. to be Naval Officer of Customs, ict of Philiodelphin ; Geo. F Leisud, to be Survey or

district of Probable from Core. Probable to be Survey or of Fundamental Conference of Survey Core.

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Pettit & Co.

THE CHEROKEES VS. THE UNITED STATES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10 .- The charges of ribery made against Secretary Teller of the Interior Department and Senator Dawes are doubtless without foundation, and the accompanying allegation that the Cherokee appropri-ation of \$300,000 was paid to William A. Phillips, the Attorney for the Indians, is absurd upon its face, and is contradicted by the Comnissioner of Indian Affairs, who states that regulation for that amount was issued and dirooted to the Sub-Treasurer at St. Louis, subject to the order of the Secretary of the Indian Nation. If Phillips got any part of this money, therefore, it must have been through the au-

thorities of the Cherokee Nation. This \$300,000 is said to be an advance paynent on a much larger amount due the Cherokees, under treaties with the United States, The explanation given by Phillips to the Erening Star is defective in this, that while he denies having had anything to do with the drawing or payment of the money, he does not deny having received the \$22,500.

An important lawsuit now pending in the United States Court of Claims between the Eastern band of Cherokee Indians, as plaintiffs or complainants, and the Cherokee Nation West and the United States, as defendants or respondents, has brought to light many interesting facts in regard to these people. In the early part of the century a portion of the Cherokees, residing in Alabama and Georgia, petitioned President Jefferson for the grant of lands to them beyond the Mississippi River. londs tresident Jefferson for the grant of lands to them beyond the Mississippi River. He acceded to their request, and about one-third of the tribe separated from their brethren and emigrated to the Arkansas Torritory. But as they were in the course of a few years surrounded or encroached upon by the whites, they, with the consent of the Government, moved on further West, to the country which was set apart by treaty and by acts of Congress as the permanent abode of the Indian tribes. In May, 1828, by a treaty and by acts of Congress as the permanent abode of the Indian tribes. In May, 1828, by a treaty made here in Washington, the Cherokees agreed to surrender their Arkansas lands, in lieu of which they were to be given 7,000,000 acres west of Arkansas. This grant was made to the entire nation, east and west of the Mississippi, while by the same treaty \$50,000 and an annuity of \$2,000 was to be paid to the Western Cherokees.

In December, 1835, the Cherokee Nation, by the treaty of New Echota, agreed to "cede, relinquish, and convey to the United States" all the lands owned, chaimed, or possessed by them east of the Mississippi River; also all claims upon the United States for spollations of every kind were relinquished in consideration of the sum of \$5,000,000. The second article reaffirms the cession of, and red-fines the boundaries of 7,000,000. The second article reaffirms the cession of, and red-fines the boundaries of 7,000,000. The second article reaffirms the cession of and for and in consideration of \$500,000.000 acres granted in 1828 to the Cherokee Nation. It also conveys by patent 809,000 acres of land for and in consideration of \$5000,000. The second article reaffirms the cession of and for and in consideration of \$5000,000. The second article reaffirms the cession of and for and in consideration of \$5000,000. The second article reaffirms the cession of and for and in consideration of \$5000,000. The second article reaffirms the cession of and for and in consideration of \$5000,000 acres of and for

sideration of \$500,000, to be deducted from the \$5,000,000.

The eighth article provides that the United States shall remove the Cherokees to their new homes and subsist them one year after their arrival. Other considerable sums were granted for educational purposes.

The New Febota treaty of March, 1836, declares that the sum of \$5,000,000 mentioned in the treaty of 1835 was not intended to include transportation, nor the value of Cherokee claims against the United States. To pay for transportation and subsistence, the sum of \$6,000,000 was allowed. This transportation fund was after ward increased to \$1,647,000.

The first article of a treaty with the Cherokees, made in this city in August, 1846, provides that the lands now occupied by the Cherokee Nation simil be secured to the whole Cherokee people for their common use and benefit, and that a patent shall be Issued for the same, including the 800,000 acres purchased, "&c.

That portion of the tribe which resided and

chorokee people for their common use and benefit, and that a patient shall be issued for the same, including the 800,000 acres purchased. Ac.

That portion of the tribe which resided and still resides in the mountains of North Carolina was permitted to remain, by the just and humane sentiments of the white people around them. They are now citizens and voters, and are on friendly terms with the whites. A recent census has been taken, which foots up about 2,000 souls in North Carolina, and about half that number in Georgia and Alabam. The Cherokees—Chelakees they call themselves—for more than a century have lived on the best terms with the pale faces, and nowadic habits. They live by agriculture, and are beginning to acquire a knowledge of the mechanic aris. Sequozali, the modern Cadmus, was a Cherokee half-breed. The alphabot invented by him consists of eighty-six interes, and is still in use for printing books and newspapers in the Cherokee language.

The claim set up by the Eastern Cherokees is that the common funds of the nation were wasted to a very large amount in the removal and subsistence of those that went west. The treaty of 1835 provided that "such persons and families as, in the opinion of the emigrating agent, are capable of substisting and removing themselves, shall be remitted to do so, and they shall be allowed in full for all claims for the same \$20 for oach member of thoir family, and in lieu of their one year's rations they shall be allowed by the United States authorities \$2,915,141.58, or at the rate of \$221.70 per capita; whereons if the treaty had been complied with, as the Eastern Cherokees have a right to demand, he would have been allowed only \$701,236.17. The excess given him themselves a shall not settled and put in another claim, and in the capable of substitution of the removing the settled of the mechanic and the sum of the removal and the sum amounting to \$581,346,88, which, after two or three rejections, was finally allowed—making an aggregate of \$3,496,488,46 for the transport-ation and subsistence of the 13,149 men, women, and children. This was at the rate of \$265,91 mer certified.

ation and subsistence of the 13,149 men, women, and children. This was at the rate of \$265.91 per capita.

The contradictory and inconsistent reports of the United States officials show that the accounts of the three classes of Cherokee Indians, viz., those who emigrated prior to 1835, and who are styled 'old settlers;' of those who subsequently emigrated under the direction of Gen. Scott and of Ross, the half-breed chief, and those who still remain East, have never been thoroughly unravelled and stated. The North Carolina and other Eastern Cherokees caim to be one-seventh of the nation, or tribe, and they bring suit against the Western Cherokees caim to be one-seventh of the nation, or tribe, and they bring suit against the Western Cherokees and the United States for saveral sums as their pro-rata shares, amounting to \$1.057.-436.71. Of this sum they hold the Cherokee Nation responsible for \$725,519.81, and the United States for \$331,916.90. It may be honed that the Court of Claims will go to the bettom of the difficulty, and do justice to the Indians.

# TO THE EUTTOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Two

weeks ago you published a communication of mine wherein I stated that on the Camden and Amboy Rail wherein i state the state were once in use whose driving wheels were eight feet in diameter, those, in my opin on, being the largest ever made. A day or two after ton, being the largest ever made. A day or two after the aspearance of my note a correspondent signing himself "A," and claiming to be an employee of the Gameden and Amboy Committee at the time the engines referred to wore in use, stated that I was in error, the distinct of the driving wheels being since feet.

Indirected the driving wheels being since feet.

Indirected as note to the successors of the Norris Works. They referred my inquiry to Mr. B. I. Norris, Works. They referred my inquiry to Mr. B. I. Norris, Jr., of Chestinal Bill, Palisheighin, who settles the question in the full wing eilliend extract from the records, before a printing the distribution of the Chestina Bill, and the distribution of the Chestina Bill, and the distribution and Amony Ballenad Contract by Norris Brathers and Richard Norr's & Son, on orders and pia sof Mr. E. A. Stevens—Nos. 28, 29, 31, 11, 32, 37, and as Excepting No. 37, which had seven feet driving wheels they had each two eight feet drivers, which was the inreads size driving wheels they had each two eight feet drivers, which was the inreads size driving wheel made at the Norris Works, Philadelphin." Tauston, N. J., Dec. 10.

#### Destruction of Porests in Russin. From the Pall Mall Gazette, Nov. 29.

From the Pail Mail Gasette, Nov. 29.

The constantly increasing destruction of Russian forests is naturally discussed with much interest. by Russian forests in the last impringly years the forest area of those. In the last impringly years the forest area of those in the last impringly years the forest are forest and the last forest are forest and the forest are forest are forest and the forest are forest and the interior is ravaged. The extensive forests on the banks of the volus and the Don, which once reached far into the stepless toward the Irral Rounin, are now destroyed, and so many multions of tress have been felled in the interior of Russia that wood is becoming scarce in many provinces.

The destruction is carried on very systematically; but, before long, it will of needs conset to an end, if the enormous consummtion of firewood is not energetically stopped. Considering the amount of fur required for Russian railways stemmers, and factories, it is not surprising thin, during the last twenty years, the aspect of linewisolide country has greaty changed. Wood, low-could be forest the surprising the distributive and the importation of coals becoming one expensive, and its importation of coals becoming one expensive, and the importation of coals become more expensive, and the importation of coals become

#### The Scotch Bar in Payer of Clean Shirts. From the London Truth, Nov. 28.

From the London Truth, Nor. 28.

Lust week the Faculty of Advocates met at Edunaurch to consider whether hands should be recognized as a part of the proper court dress of the scotch lar. The result of the division was adverse to the bank. The argument of the more conservably party, as expressed by Mr. Sheriff Thome, was that the surrouncing of hands would be destructive of clean liness. There was danger of hands being kept too long from the washerwomen, and sidner of their being used, as he believed they were in the standard of their being used, as he believed they were the Lughard, to conceal from public criticism the defective exception of their being should stand the existing security fortiff though a barrier. As the meeting subject shortf Thomeseas here would retain in the opinion of their seatch brether wind appear that in the opinion of their seatch brethers mid-diperation in the opinion of their seatch brethers when the clean limit—a view which has, at all events, the merit of neverty.

#### the Was Too Previous. From Bose Bells

A young lady who thought her personal charms gave her the right thought her personal charms gave her the right to be disagreen is was present a few nights since at a party, during which quarres between husband and wife and discussed. I think said an immerized elder son who discussed. I think said an immerized elder son who immediately that the proper thing is for the fundamid was reason, "that the proper thing is for the fundamid was reason," that the proper thing is for the fundamid was reason, that the carriage after the we oling breight and that a way in the carriage after the we oling breight and the carriage guestion forever." I would not the carriage guestion forever. "I would be there out of your mouth," interrupted the belle. "To you know, I don't think you would be there!" quietly remarked the elder son.

SUNDERING.

-Advices from Zaluland report Cetywaya

The Marquis of Tseng is a Chinese or-Jesuit, who belonged to the Society in Kiang Nan.

—A clergyman of Allegan, Mich., says that there is so much protabily in the streets of that place that they are unsafe for children and unfit for ladies

-A miscreant has smirched the beautiful white maride statue of Lients at Munich with a lines. prosive preparation, which it is feared will rain it -The pay of the Archbishop of Paris has just been out down from \$9,000 to \$6,000. The leving of London has \$30,000 and two palaces, but the claims on

him are incumerable. -George Bucknell of Lake county, Cal. who is in his detage, and has no confidence in banks ouried his bonds for greater safety, and has forgotten

where he buried them.

—Colored linen is to be à la mode this season both in household and personal use. Pale blue or pink sheets, bordered with deep frills of white lace, and pillow cases to match, with an immense white mono gram in the centre, are to be the fashion

-A recent return of the Financial Board of Cambridge University puts the incomes of colleges at \$1,150,000. Trimity has the largest, over \$231,000; Magdalen the smallest, \$23,500. The colleges contribute \$26. 0.0 to the common university fund-two and a quarter per cent. about.

-At Bacup, in England, recently a girl, aged 7, died from inflammation of the brain, brought on by overwork at school. The medical officer in report-ing the case strongly condemned the practice of making young children do home lessons at night. He said it worried them and made them restless in their sleer

-A writer to the London Morning Post says that, except in the leading streats, it is unsafe to walk in Paris at night unarmed, or without taking very good care to keep suspicious people at a distance. He wids that the streets are now bully kept and badly lighted. The writer emphatically denies the averment

-Work is to be begun this week on the great canal that is to irrigate the San Luls Valley, in southern Colorado. The canni is to be seven miles long, and at the bottom sixty feet wide, and there are to be many lateral canals from it-all to irrigate 200 (13) acres of land now almost worthless. Several colonies are to be organized to occupy this land.

-The French Government, with a view to the revival of the somewhat languishing industry of coral debing on the Algerian coast, has published a decree containing certain prohibitions and regulations on the subject. It forbids in future the use of machine made of iron or other metal, as being destructive of the reefs, and preventing their reproduction.

-At the Installation of the Lord Mayor Lord Coleridge, referring to the new Law Courts, said "We have to receive you to-day in a building which, speaking as a free citizen of a republic of taste, is, I must say, uncharacteristic, unattractive, and inconvenient."
Fortunately for poor Mr. Street, the architect, he is berond the reach of criticism, having died before the coneletion of his work.

-According to the calculations of the Belrian Association with regard to the abuse of alcoholic drinks, the annual consumption of spirits is now 12½ and that of beer 254 litres per inhabitant. The litre is about one and three-quarters English pints. The sum spent annually in the public houses is estimated at 475, ON ON france. The retail liquor trade is perfectly free in Belgium, and anybody can open a public house where

doyen of North of England reporters, is about to issue a work descriptive of a system of stenography of whiel he is the author. Mr. Lowes writes: "With an average amount of intelligence, you can master the rules and principles in half an hour, and the details by the applica tion of an hour a day for a week. To apply both princi-ples and details to verbatim reporting must depend upon ndividual capacity and application." The system has been largely in use in the North of England for the past

thirty years.

"I went into a cigar shop one day," says Victorien Sardon, telling how he prepared his play, "Less Paties de Mouche," " and took up a piece of paper to light my cigar. It was a scrap torn from an old letter, with an ambiguous sentence, signed 'Alice Durand. Immediately I thought, what if this letter fell i Immediately I thought, what if this letter fell into the hands of the husband of Alice Durand I—and I fell to thinking of the complications which might thus be brought about. This was the principle I applied in Loss Pattes de Mouche; the ingenious idea of the dangerous letter being hidden in the least secret spot of the whole

-The depth of sleep has been the novel subject of investigation by two German physicians, working upon the principle that the depth of sleep is proportional to the sound required to awaken. Ingenious experiments showed that, with a perfectly healthy man, slumber during the first hour is very light, after an hour and a quarter the depth of sleep increases rapidly and reaches its maximum at one and three-quarters hours. The slumber then lightens gradually, but reac-tion into deeper sleep occurs after five and a balf hours of repose, after which gradual awaking proceeds. Im-perfect health or unusual exertion produced marked

-A Bostonian fell from a bridge. The tide was running swiftly out, and he was swept rapidly toward mid-ocean. He had gone bottomward twice before some stalwart carsmen succeeded in pulling him into their boat. There were no signs of life, but after at manner to his narrow escape, he pulled out some bank notes from an inside pocket. With a look of despair h to him beyond doubt that his bills would not shrink in value on account of sosking did the terrified man re

-The Internal Revenue Office levies a special tax of \$20 a year on retail liquor dealers. Very few try to escape this excise, because the penalties are beavy. There is, therefore, no better measure of the liquor traffic. Ten years ago there were 239,676 re-tailers, and now there are 195,869. In Maint there were 1,084, and now there are 1,162. New Hampshire has de-creased from 1,500 to 1,288; Vermont, from 684 to 520; Massachusetts has increased from 8.268 to 8.476. Con ecticut, from 2.784 to 3.357; Rhode Island, from 1900 to 1,440; New York had 40,874, and now has but 31,001. Yet for the year just passed the statistics show an increase in the traffic. The country has 19,003 more retail dealers 140 more rectifiers, 802 more wholesalers, and seve

-There was a large gathering in Marysville, Cal., and all were interested in the effects of a youth who was persuading a nule. The young man, the Appeal says, kicked the mule's ribs, struck resounding whacks on the mule's little with a heavy trace, and twisted the mulc's ears. The mulc stood frm. "Twist his tail," "Scratch his heels," "Tickie his hind legs," shouted the hystanders. The driver now seized the britte and tried with all his might to lead the mulc forward into place, but the mule continued firm. While the driver was still tugging at the bridle Mr. Howser, who understands mules, changed to pass. "Haut the other way," said Mr. Howser. "Why so?" asked the driver, "Recause It's a mule," said Mr. Howser. The driver hauled the other way, and the mule immediatel went ahead.

-A correspondent of the Pull Mall Gazette sends from recollection the following stanzs from a ballad by Thirekeray, which may be found useful in connection with the recently published biography of Lord Lytton, as a sort of memorial technics of his many ames. It was evidently written at the time of the re moval of the body of Napoleon from 8t. Heiens to Paris

# Were I but Sir Edward Wiggate, Bulwer Lytton Bulwer, Bart. I should sing the Belle People trigate In the highest style of art.

rom this it might be gathered that the founder of the family was named Wiggate; that he married a Bulwer, and adding Bulwer to his name, obtained the estate in Norfolk; that subsequently a Bulwer married a Lytton, and adding Lytton to his name, obtained the estate in

-A singular offer was declined a few days ago by the Board of Management of the Manchester (England) Royal Infrinary. An anonymous offer had been made of £1.09) on condition that an experiment should be made in the treatment of disease and surgical ases for twelve months in adjoining wards, in one which sleohol should be entirely excluded. The Med cal Board reported that the conditions necessary for arriving at a trustworthy posedusion as to the value of alcoholby the method proposed could not be realized and therefore any conclusion arrived at whether in favor of or against alcohol, might lead to a disastrons practice. In the Manchester Hospital alcohol was only given as sedicine. As such it was of great value, and at times it was essential for the saving of life. This being so, the experiment suggested involved, the lives of their fellow creatures, and could not therefore be countenanced.

scheme for a production of the "Passion Play" was an old showman, so full of the instincts of his calling that he had no room for either reversite or irreversite. He is quoted as saying: "I've been to see all the new plays, and I notice that water scenes are what eathers the audiences. Melodramas seem to have got the pull, and Over-"s an occan sensation in every one. It is done with a painted cloth, with bows humping their is the under it, in the old fashioned way, but in addition they sing around some nice and rock salt, which looks like spiashes of water. The people just yell with delight.
Well, I caught on to the idea for my panorama of the
Bible. I shall combine my present show with a Passion
play. The New Testament accuses will be elaborated by
living personations of the characters. It won't be a
theatre play; so there won't be any trouble with the authorities on the ground of sacrilege. The strong scene
will be that of Christ wakking on the sawill be that of Christ walking on the sea, presented with

-The theatrical man who explained his